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THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 34. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday. I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

FOR SALE, Ex-*ALVERTON.*

AN Assortment of HARDWARE, Consisting of Mortice, Rim, and other LOCKS; Latches, Brass Bolts, Broad Heavy Hinges, Screws Gilt-Head SCREWS; Table and House BELLS, Complete; Door SPRINGS; Gilt and Chinafinger PLATES, &c.; Ivory Handled Carving, Table and Dessert KNIVES; FENDERS, Fire Irons of various descriptions; English Table, Hanging, Chamber and Night LAMPS; Fountain LAMPS, with Cottons; One Fireproof English SAFE; Window BLINDS Complete; An Assortment of WORSTED and WOOLLEN Things, for Children and Gentlemen; Roofing Felt with TAR, NAILS, and the proper Tools; Marking INK for Linen; Linen TICK; Sperm CANDLES, &c., &c.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghae, 21st March, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from Paris and London, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
Moore's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., London.

Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAE OLD PARK.

THE whole of this piece of land, with the exception of that portion marked out for the new course, to be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Application to be made to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB, *Secr.,*
By order of the Committee.

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—
If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken 20 Cents each.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae 24th August, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 22nd *April,* 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—Manila Ponies, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Manila Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for Chinese Ponies.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all Ponies.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 50 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,
Thursday, 24th *April,* 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Chinese Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE PLATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all Ponies.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all Ponies.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for Chinese Ponies only.—Once round, and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, Second Pony to save his Stake, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—Chinese Jockies, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. Extra.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 20th March, 1851.

The weather of the past week has been much overcast. On Tuesday although the average temperature did not exceed 54°, with the Barometrical column standing at 29°. 90′, a feeling of oppression was generally experienced, until the atmosphere was cleared by a violent thunder storm accompanied by much rain, which commenced shortly after 11 A.M., and in the course of which the unfortunate barque *Alverton* was struck by the electric fluid on the head of the fore top-gallant mast. The crops are in full vigour and look promising. The average height of the Thermometer has been 50°. 3′.—in 1849, it was 52°. 2′. for the corresponding week.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

March.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849
14	F.	30.19	30.47	48.5	48.5	N.E.	N.N.W.	1.46	0.02
15	S.	30.29	30.64	49.	44.	N.E.	WSW.toNWbyN.	0.18	0.00
16	S.	30.33	30.59	47.	50.	S.E.	S.S.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
17	M.	30.32	30.54	47.	50.	S.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
18	Tu.	29.95	30.46	54.	56.5	S.E. to S.W.	E.N.E. to S.E.	0.02	0.00
19	W.	30.07	30.33	55.5	53.5	N.	S.E.	0.55	0.00
20	Th.	30.72	30.39	53.	47.5	N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
							Total	2.21	0.02

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as *a* in fate.
á ,, ,, ,, far.
â ,, ,, ,, fall.
a ,, ,, ,, fan.
e pronounced as in met.
eu ,, ,, ,, jeune.(Fr.)
i ,, ,, ,, me.
i ,, ,, ,, pin.
ó ,, ,, ,, no.
o pronounced as in not.
u ,, ,, ,, run.
ú ,, ,, ,, rule.
ü ,, ,, ,, une.(Fr.)

112. What is the meaning of these two stone figures of men?
第兩个石人啥意思
Ti liáng kó sák niung sá i sz.
These two stone men what meaning?

113. They are the guardians of the grave.
第个是石朝官管墳山个
Ti kó sz sák tsá kwé, kwé cung san kó.
These are stone court officers, guard grave hill.

114. What is this stone horse for?
第隻石馬啥用頭
Ti tsáh sák mó sá yúng duh'.
This stone horse what use.

115. For the dead man's spirit to ride.
空裡个魂靈騎个
Kúng li kó wung ling dyi kó.
Space in 's soul spirit ride.

116. Why are these two stone lions placed here?
第兩隻石獅子做啥个
Ti liáng tsáh sák sz tsz tsú sá kó.
These two stone lions do what.

117. The stone lions guard the entrance.
石獅子末管門个
Sák sz tsz meh, kwé mung kó.
Stone lions guard gate.

118. What are these stone goats for?
第兩隻石羊啥講究
Ti liáng tsáh sák yáng sá kong kiu'h.
These two stone goats what reason?

119. They are only put there for ornament.
不過是擺設咾好看个
Beh kú sz bá seh loh hó keun kó.
Only are placed for good look 's.

120. What temple is this?
第座廟叫啥个廟
Ti dzú miá kiá sá kó miá.
This edifice temple called what 's temple?

121. When was it built?
啥辰光造个
Sá zung kwong zá kó.
What time light built?

122. It was built during the *Súng* dynasty.
宋朝年間造个
Súng tsá nyi kyi zá kó.
Súng dynasty years space built.

123. What idol is this?
第尊啥个佛
Ti tsung sá kó veh.
This honorable what 's veh? (lit. Buddha.)

124. What is the name of this tree?
第棵樹叫啥个樹
Ti kú zúz kiá sá kó zúz.
This tree called what 's tree?

125. Is this tree an evergreen?
第棵樹冬夏長青个否
Ti kú zúz dúng á tsáng tshing kó vah.
This tree winter summer always green or not?

126. It is not, its leaves fall.
勿个葉要落脫个
Veh kó, yih yá loh teh kó.
No, leaves will fall off.

127. Yes, it is always green.
是拉个常裝碧綠生青个
Sz lá kó, tsáng tsong pi lók sáng tshing kó.
It is, always azure green growing green.

128. Will it grow from a cutting?
穿得活呢穿勿活
Ts'én tuh weh nyi ts'é veh weh.
Stick attain live or stick not live.

129. It will not, you must plant it.
穿勿活个要担根來種个
Ts'é veh weh kó, yá ta kung lè tsúng kó.
Stick not live, must take root come plant.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 22ND MARCH, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wai-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England.	24th Dec.	Port Philip.	17th Sept.
Calcutta.	17th Jany.	Sydney.	24th Nov.
Bombay.	15th Jany.	Amoy.	25th Feby.
Madras.	13th Jany.	Hongkong.	4th Mar.
Singapore.	6th Feby.	Ningpo.	1st Mch.
Penang.	4th Feby.	New York.	7th Dec.
Batavia.	24th Jany.	San Francisco.	23rd Dec.
Manila.	22d Feby.	Sdwich. Islands.	10th Dec.

It being admitted that smuggling to an injurious extent exists, how and in what direction is a remedy to be applied, or is it in its nature irremediable? This we have endeavoured to show is the only practical question worthy of discussion.

It will be remembered that two conclusions have been aimed at as the result of a careful review of our Relations and Trade with China. *First*, that the British Government is not bound by treaty to take upon itself the responsibility of putting a stop to smuggling on the part of British subjects. *Secondly*, that both the Chinese Government and the British Merchants *have this power in their own hands*, and that any attempt to supply their deficiencies, on the part of the British Government, without the co-operation of other Foreign States, would be contrary to all sound principles of National policy, and necessarily injurious to our commerce in these seas.

We have no doubt of the soundness of these conclusions—what then is the inference? That British subjects are therefore at liberty to smuggle?—That it is legally and morally right to evade the payment of duties to the Chinese Custom-house, or, at least, necessary and expedient to do so? We think the answer to none of these questions can be doubtful.

Let us consider for a moment what constitutes the obligation to pay Custom-house dues to a Foreign Government.

It is clearly the right of every nation or people, to name the conditions on which they will agree to trade with Foreigners. A right not less generally recognized than that whereby a Government makes contracts which are binding upon its own subjects. Without such powers and recognized rights, no treaties could be framed, and it is obligatory upon all who choose to trade under the faith and protection of treaties, and enjoy the advantages they secure, *to accept and observe the conditions imposed by them.*

Upon the condition that certain maritime Custom-house duties shall be faithfully paid, rests the right of Foreigners to trade at all in China. The same Treaty which gives to the latter the privilege to trade, gives to the former the right to be paid the duties. If the Foreign merchant may at his good pleasure set aside the provisions of solemn Treaties, as interest or caprice may dictate; might not the same privilege be claimed with equal justice by the Emperor, even to the prohibition of all trade?

Yet if the will and pleasure of the Emperor of China were solely consulted, how long is it supposed our trading privileges would be suffered to exist? Does any one doubt that with scarce an exception from *Hien Fung*, the Imperial Head of the State down to the lowest brass button, it would be deemed a most patriotic and virtuous proceeding *to interdict all Foreign trade*, and all access to the ports of the Celestial Empire? We should have a short lease of our existing privileges if Chinese interests, as Chinese view them, and Chinese inclinations and prejudices, were consulted.

Can a Treaty intended to preserve us from the effects of such caprice and prejudice on the part of the Chinese, be wholly compulsory and binding upon them and sit loose and easily upon Foreigners? We see clearly that the interests and inclinations of both parties may often run counter; many of the Treaty provisions, is it wise or politic then to admit that on such occasions they may be slackened? Such an argument would soon be turned against us by a people who see little advantage, and much trouble and annoyance, in having any relations or communication with us. But it is plain the question cannot be whether smuggling is *right* or *just*, but whether under existing circumstances it is an evil inseparable from our commercial relations with an Eastern people. That it is an evil of great magnitude, whether taken in a moral, commercial, or political sense, will scarcely be disputed by any one who has a practical knowledge of the system as it prevails, and has weighed either its immediate results or its remote tendencies. We have indeed never heard it defended except by arguments drawn from a supposed necessity, and its adaptation to the circumstances in which Foreign trade is placed by the venal laxity of the local Custom-houses. Does not the question then resolve itself into this. A practice admitted not to be morally right existing; is it commercially expedient? or necessary? We might indeed take our stand on the broad eternal principle that what is morally wrong can never under any circumstances be *really* necessary or expedient, however much it may *seem* to be. But even on lower grounds we come to the same conclusion.

All taxes on trade are taxes not on the merchant but on the consumer who pays all costs. Whether the Custom-house duties exist or do not exist, affects the former only in an indirect manner. If excessive they restrict consumption, and offer such a premium for evasion, that he is inevitably subjected to the condition of carrying on his trade in competition with those who buy their goods free from duty, and therefore, can bring them into the market for sale at lower rates and yet with increased profit. These obtain such advantages as monopolies give, and with not dissimilar bad results. But in a large and broad sense we are thoroughly persuaded it admits of demonstration, that no *permanent advantages* accrue to the commission agent or the merchant, by contraband dealings, though much temporary gain to individuals, with like temporary prejudice to their more honest neighbours, and permanent loss to the Revenue. We believe it is well known to all mercantile men that smuggling is not a winning game in the long run. While it is *partial* some bold speculators may net large profits, but in proportion as these are great, the competition for a share becomes more general,—the conscientious retire or are driven out of the trade, until *all* become smugglers, when the competition in a Free Trade will bring down the profits upon the illegal commerce to the average remuneration for all *invested capital* strictly proportioned to the risks. Where these, as at present in China, are insignificant, the profits on the contraband trade would of necessity at no distant period be the same as they would have been had all duties been paid. The consumer alone may possibly be benefitted by getting his goods so much cheaper, but the merchant only indirectly, if the duties should have been high enough to restrict consumption, by the increased demand for the goods in which he deals. It is in the transition stage only that the contraband dealer gains largely, and the honest dealer loses in proportion. As nothing fraudulent, however, can in the nature of things be permanent, is it worth while for the temporary gain of a few individuals to risk the loss of a Trade employing annually from twelve to fifteen millions of British Capital? For the duties paid to the Chinese Customs, are in fact the Rental of the Trade: on this condition it is, that the right by Treaty to Trade is recognized. In defrauding the Emperor of this advantage we take away one motive for continuing these privileges. The advantage of commerce to his subjects, and the fear of collision with England alone remain, to induce him to sanction its continuance, and both may fail, where the first would stand us in good stead.

Granting, and it can hardly be denied, that we are in that transition state which involves the unfair gain of some at the expense of others, and the certain loss of the Revenue, the question remains, is it possible, as it would seem to be prudent for merchants themselves, to put a stop to this dangerous and impolitic practice, to call it by no less mild appellation. Will those standing as high in the consideration of the world for wealth, intelligence and character, as the leading houses engaged in the China trade, deliberately and without an effort acquiesce in smuggling, *as the condition of their future trade with China!* It is asserted—as we understand it—that smuggling is a *necessity* entailed on all those who choose to trade, by the inefficiency of the Chinese Custom-house, and the certainty that some at least will not be too conscientious to avail themselves of it. If such a necessity without any alternative existed, there would arise the moral question whether a conscientious man was not bound to retire from a field where there could only await him commercial ruin or moral degradation. But we cannot, and will not suppose that the honour and good faith of the merchant is in irreconcileable opposition to the prosperity of the trade. All has not yet been done that might be done. In fact we do not see that anything has been done at all, but a great outcry raised, much personal *animus* displayed, some rather rash statements put forth, and still more rash conclusions drawn from them. Can neither the British Government, nor the British merchants do anything, labouring in a right cause and in a right direction? The great standing difficulty seems to be this. When England agreed to bind her subjects to certain Tariff duties to China, she also stipulated that her commerce should be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. If British merchants scrupulously keep faith with their own Government, and redeem the national pledge of paying all duties fairly and justly, regardless of the laxity or venal facilities offered by a corrupt Custom-house, or if they should be compelled by the active intervention of a British, Custom-house authority to do so; and *other nations be not guided by the same conscientious scruples, or come under the like compulsion*, the plain result will be, that to the extent of the Tariff rate of duties saying from 5 to 25 per cent *ad valorem, British Trade will be taxed in excess of that of any other nation*, and the most important of our privileges be lost.

Where there is no protecting monopoly, but a free trade for all nations as in China, the profits upon capital invested in it will rarely upon an average exceed this margin. Competition therefore with those who can command such an advantage over us is simply impossible, and the annihilation of our trade the natural and necessary result, were such a condition annexed. A loss be it remembered entirely due to the *neglect of all proper measures, on the part of the Chinese Government:* for whose advantage, the Tariff was framed, to collect their Custom-house Revenue. But this surely is not what the British Government contemplated when the Treaties were framed, nor is it a result which England can regard with indifference, looking to the importance of Foreign commerce to her prosperity and greatness, nor actually help to realize by the excercise of power over her own subjects. To smuggle—or be driven out of a lucrative commerce by Foreign rivals in the same market, is not an alternative to which British merchants should be reduced when trading under the sanction and protection of solemn Treaties, and we feel a proportionately strong assurance that this state of affairs cannot long be maintained, and whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the best means of providing a remedy, there will be none as to the necessity of rescuing our commercial interests from the disadvantageous position in which they are at present placed.

Several remedial measures suggest themselves, some, as we have already hinted, in the hands of the British Merchants themselves, with or without the co-operation of other Foreign Merchants; and these are of the *safest and surest application*—others the British Government might bring into operation with more or less of risk and uncertainty as to the issue.

The Chinese Government and their officials—too supine to do their proper duty—may *be driven* into it upon specific proof of fraudulent attempts on the part of smugglers. To furnish these proofs might be an invidious task for Individuals, but not to a respectable body of merchants collectively performing a work of unquestionable benefit and justice. There is an already officially recognised body in a Chamber of Commerce, it would suffice that they should declare their determination steadily to perform this duty, let the shippers be who they may, or of whatever country, and smuggling would soon be checked.

The remedial measures at the disposal of the British Government are by no means so easy of application, so free from risk in the working, nor so certain in the result.—They are of two kinds radical and palliative.

It is of course open to the British Government looking to the culpable ignoring of Treaty obligations by the Chinese Government to give notice that they will refuse to enforce corresponding obligations upon British subjects, or to hold them responsible for the non-payment of any duties *not duly claimed by the Custom-house officers on examination of goods*,—such duties would then only be paid as the *Custom-house officers should take proper steps to ascertain were due;* or the British Government might, with the co-operation of other Foreign States, and the consent of the Chinese Government, take efficient measures to ensure the payment of Custom-house duties on all Foreign Trade, and the consequent protection of the Revenue from fraud. Either of these measures brought into efficient operation would strike at the root of the evil,—but the first might *possibly* endanger our friendly and commercial relations, and the second could only be carried into effect by the cordial co-operation of other States—an almost insuperable difficulty.

Other measures of a palliative nature might be advocated by the British Government, as regards Chinese Produce, the Chinese Government would probably be willing enough to levy the maritime duty on the native producer bringing it to the Sea Port, when all Foreign Merchants would be placed on the same footing and buy at long prices, *having nothing whatever to do with the payment of Export duties.*

The Import duties which it is understood have never yet been farmed to the Superintendent of Trade, might be at once put on that footing and at so high a rate that it would be a matter of the highest personal interest, to him to prevent fraud since the loss might otherwise be heavy upon his own pocket. We believe there is a general feeling that much good might be done by such a measure, and any drawbacks attending its working would be small and remote, compared with the evils they would in a great measure remove.

If indeed British and Foreign Merchants would unite to discountenance smuggling by every means in their power, if the Chamber of Commerce would act efficiently towards the same end, and the British Government advocated at the same time the adoption of the measures indicated, there is little doubt we should hear no more of smuggling to any serious extent.

It is first, however, for the merchants to see what they can do for themselves, and if the great majority are indisposed to do, *what plainly lies in their power*, and the minority who are equally unwilling to be driven from the trade or to be mixed up with illegal transactions, find themselves too few, or otherwise unequal to the task of applying such remedies; then let the British Government be appealed to, either for some strong measure which shall strike at the root of the mischief, or a milder remedy which might be attended with less risk, though its good influence must also be more limited.

To the Editor-of the
"North-China-Herald."

Mr. Editor,—In looking over an old Blue-book of the evidence taken before the House of Commons, upon The Commercial Relations with China, in April, 1847, there is, I think, a very good argument made out for the reduction of the Duty on Tea, from the beneficial results derived to the Revenue from the reduction of the duties on Coffee, and Cocoa; if you think the following observations worthy of insertion in your paper, they are much at your service,—I remain, Mr. Editor, yours obediently,

Search.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1851.

It will be recollected, I doubt not, by some of your readers, that a voluminous Blue-book on the Commercial Relations with China, was made up from the proceedings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, now four years since.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of that Committee to reduce the Duty on Tea to 1*s.* per lb., it nevertheless continues, at the high rate of 2*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.; a complete bar to its use amongst the millions of poor in Great Britain, and Ireland. Of what avail is it then, to appoint Select Committees, empowered to call before them persons, and to send for papers and records; to pay witnesses for attendance and to get up such voluminous Reports, at a very heavy expense to the country, independent of the great loss of time and talent, bestowed upon a searching scrutiny into the China Trade?—of what avail is it, if no benefit is to accrue to the people; if no attention is to be paid, after all, to the great want of the Commercial world, a remunerative return for their imports into their own Country, by the export of a much larger quantity of manufactured goods; and why is not an attempt made to meet the growing demand for the great staple export of China,—Tea? What good reason can be given for keeping the Tea duty at such an exorbitant rate, more than 200 per cent over the prime cost of the lower and middling qualities of an article of such general use, throughout Great Britain. America pays no duty on Tea! is it not a great deal too bad, that brethren of the same common stock, should on the one and the other sides of the Atlantic, be treated so differently? But can such a state of things continue? when the Corn Laws are abolished, when the raw material of every article is received into the country, duty free; when Cattle are freely imported from all countries, and the Navigation Laws no longer exist, and freights are unusually low;—is it to be expected, that Tea and Malt, the two great wants of the labouring classes, are to be in a great measure, withheld from the consumption of the majority of the people by heavy duties? It is true each of these yields a very considerable revenue, the one to the excise, the other to the Customs; but what then? is there no more equitable method of finding a substitute for these for a few years, whilst a lower rate of duty is levied; whereby, as in other cases, the revenue will gradually recover year by year, until a very much larger consumption, will amply repay the temporary defalcation of the amount derivable from the articles, which I recommend for a low duty;—feeling sure, that past experience in other analogous matters will be fully borne out in this. It has been proved, over and over again, that high duties and a very large consumption can never be concurrent; it has likewise been shown, that such a system invariably invites the smuggler to share with the Government, the revenue derivable from highly taxed commodities: whilst on the contrary, low duties as constantly produce a much larger consumption, to the permanent benefit of the revenue, the Merchant and the Public, (the latter, although the most important for the consideration of the minister, but too often overlooked,) would benefit by such a course of legislation to an indefinite extent, vastly beyond calculation. In pursuing the Report, from page v. to page vii. (inserted in a note *.) I beg to call particular attention to the first paragraph, on the latter page, which conveyed to the House of Commons, the belief that "the Exportation of Tea and the Cultivation of the Tea plant" may be indefinitely extended. Such is the conviction of those gentlemen, best acquainted with the China Trade; especially, since a freer intercourse has been had, with the interior of the Country, about Shanghae.

Leaving the subject of Tea, for a time; it will not be unprofitable, to examine a little, into the effects of opening or contracting the trade, in the analogous articles of consumption, Coffee and Cocoa.

It appears, then, that some fifty years since, the whole consumption of Coffee, in England and Scotland, was only a little more than, three-quarters of a million pounds.—The Duty was, at that time, one shilling and six pence per pound, but, in 1811, the Duty was reduced to seven pence per pound, and the consumption increased to above six and a-quarter millions of pounds, or nearly eight hundred per cent excess over the former consumption,—octupling the ratio per head.

However, in 1821, a backward step in legislation was adopted. The Duty had again been raised from seven pence per pound, to one shilling per pound, and the natural consequence followed, viz., that whereas in the ten years, from 1811 to 1821, the augmentation had been extended from 750,861 lbs. to the amount of 6,390,122 lbs.; it only increased in the next ten years, from 1821 to 1831, to 7,327,283 lbs. being less than twenty per cent on the preceding decade of years. Between this period and 1841, another similar period; the Duty had again been reduced fifty per cent; and was accompanied by its sure result, a vastly increased consumption. In this instance, the augmentation was indeed remarkable; having, in ten years, galloped on from seven, to nearly twenty-two millions of pounds, or about three hundred per cent.

This constant rate of increase, under low duties, is further exemplified when the duty became lowered to four pence the pound; for in 1846, it had reached the large amount of 36,750,000 lbs., which made the increase of ratio, per head, advance from one ounce, per head, in 1801, up to nearly thirty ounces, per head, in 1836.

Cocoa is, comparatively, of recent use as an article for the breakfast table in Great Britain; and it has never yet, met with any proportionate favour, amongst the great multitude of Tea and Coffee drinkers: nevertheless, the same law holds good as with Coffee.

In 1820, when the duty was one shilling per pound the consumption was only 276,321 lbs., about a-half of what Coffee was in 1811, or a twenty-fifth of the consumption of that article in 1821—but no sooner was the duty reduced to 6*d.* per lb., than its use increased to 425,382 lbs.: and in 1846, the Duty having, at that time been reduced as low as 2*d.* per lb., the consumption rose to 3,000,000 lbs.

What further illustration is needed, to test that irrefragable argument; that, if, you afford unrestricted freedom to the development of trade, the revenue of the Country must, of necessity, gradually return to its former amount, whatever that may have been in its palmiest days, —and then, by the law of progression, it will go on, until, it greatly exceeds any previous amount.

Cocoa and Coffee, fully attest what has been previously advanced; the latter, in 1801, whilst the high duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. was levied, produced a revenue of only £56,314. When the duty was reduced, in 1811, to 7*d.* a-lb.; the revenue increased to £372,757. But in 1821, with a heavier duty of one shilling per pound, it had decreased to £366,364. Whilst, during the following ten years, with a

* Although it is a point on which, from the limited acquaintance which we possess with the interior of China, it is impossible to produce distinct information, yet we know that the demand for Tea from China has been progressively and rapidly rising for many years, with no other result than that of diminished prices; and that there is a population there, commonly assumed at above three hundred millions, at all hours of the day consuming Tea, which only requires some change of preparation to be fit for exportation; thus implying an amount of supply, on which any demand that may be made for foreign export, can be after a very short time but slightly felt. We know also that the market has never been drained of Tea in any one year; but that there has been always a surplus left to meet any extraordinary demand. We have also every reason to believe, from the Evidence before us, that the cultivation of the Plant may be indefinitely extended.

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decreased duty of 6d. per lb., it amounted to £516,056: and in the following ten years, viz., 1841, it attained to £682,458 at the same rate of duty. The succeeding year, it was still further reduced to 4d. per lb., and yet, in 1846, it had nearly regained the former revenue, being £613,023.

What can be plainer, than such facts as these? Do they not show, beyond fear of contradiction, the greater are the facilities of trade,—the larger will be the development of the latent resources of a country, which only requires the fostering hand, (not of miscalled protection,) but, the judicious legislation, of a free and untrammelled House of Commons, requiring only, to see its way clearly to the coincident results of any practicable question, in order, to act with firmness and decision, regardless of the smiles or frowns of a minister.

Cocoa corroborates the view I have taken; its revenue is comparatively small, nor has the trial been made for so long a period of time; the experiment upon its use ranging only over a space of twenty years. The results are however correlative, as to the force of good or bad legislation, in stimulating or diminishing its use.

In 1820, with a duty of one shilling per pound, its revenue was £13,816. But in 1816 with the small duty of two pence per pound, it yielded £24,686—these are such simple matters of fact, that no sophistry can over-turn; they speak for themselves. It has, herein, been clearly shown, that whilst high duties check revenue and retard consumption—low duties will augment from thousands to millions, wonderfully enlarging the resources and comforts of the people, without taking anything from the revenue of the Country, but, on the contrary, greatly improving it.

Misery, penury, and discontent, are the certain concomitants of a scarcity of the necessaries of life, whilst, an abundance, (not to say a superfluity,) of the good things of this life,—enables all classes to live at ease, content with their lot and satisfied with a government, that insures to them a large portion of the requirements of humanity, without their sacrificing too large an amount, either of their time, or their means to obtain them.

The Anglo-Saxon race, on both sides the Atlantic, is destined to encircle the globe we inhabit with her merchantmen, to carry their manufactures and products into every region, to penetrate into every country, and carry thither their civilisation, arts and commerce! Is it not, therefore, the first duty of Government, to take enlarged views of her general policy, both at home and abroad? And ought not our statesmen, in their collective wisdom, to provide for the extension, and security of our widely ramified commerce, by the enactment of liberal laws, which shall enable a greatly augmented trade to be carried on, with all parts of the world.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux. Tome premier, par M. Vojet de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 27.)

TRANSLATION.

It will certainly be expected, that Taytsong, being in the habit of writing, would not fail to answer the Manifesto. He did so in a firm yet moderate address, which is somewhat surprising in a Tartar warrior, powerfully armed, and ever victorious. This is his answer.

The Emperor of the Manchus, to the Emperor of the Ming*.

"I read, yesterday, the order that your Majesty has despatched and proclaimed in Shansi. It is there stated, that formerly, the Manchus were under your Empire; this is an undisputed fact, and our past miseries will prevent our forgetting it for a long time to come. Yes, you, Emperor of the Mings, you were the Lord of these vast countries which surround us; and we depended on you as did others. But your Mandarins treated us with so much severity and cruelty, that the yoke became insupportable to us. We have many times complained of it, but never have we been able to send our complaints into your presence."

"Seeing that all approach to your throne was thus closed against us, whilst they heavily oppressed us every day, we have taken up arms as our only refuge, the sole hope of our nation, already reduced to despair. We had flattered ourselves, that your Majesty, after having asked us the cause of so general a rising, would have at length rendered us that justice, that every Sovereign owes his vassals. If there had been sent from your presence some trustworthy man, with whom, we might have formed a solid treaty, it is beyond a doubt, that we should, at this moment, be at peace with China."

"Even now, if your Majesty really wishes for this peace, you have only to send to us a just and intelligent man, who will carefully inform himself of all that has taken place in regard to ourselves: but this must be done without delay. I demand that this ambassador should be an upright man, well-knowing that such men are very rare at your Court. All those who hold places at Court league together, and seek only to deceive you. As soon as my troops approach your dominions, the Chinese hasten willingly to cut off one anothers' hair, after the Manchu fashion. Nevertheless, is it not true Emperor of the Ming, that your officers, spread a report, that they have put my Tartars to flight? Your Majesty, thereby, sees what you ought to believe of all they lay to my charge."

This folly of the Chinese, in spreading false news to the disadvantage of the Manchus, continually, at Pekin, was never better shown than towards the close of this year. There had been a very sharp rencontre between two bodies of Chinese and Tartar cavalry, wherein the victory had, for some time, remained doubtful. This was enough, for the Chinese general to claim the victory, in the letters which he addressed to Court. He, moreover, made a trophy of a single Manchu standard, which he had taken by *chance mêlée*: writing boastingly to one of his ministerial friends, that if he had not more standards to send to Pekin, it was because, he disdained the miserable spoils of these barbarians.

Taytsong, learned through his spies all about this Chinese bluster, with all the indignation it deserved. He immediately wrote to the Mandarin, to whom the Chinese general had written: and had not much difficulty in proving to him, the falsehood of the first recital. He finished his letter, by a *trait* somewhat too *cavalier*, and little worthy of so great a Prince. It was a kind of challenge, in which, he undertook to fight ten thousand Chinese with one thousand Manchus. Or, added he, "if you are afraid thus to expose to certain death, ten thousand of your Soldiers, send me a thousand, and I will cut them to pieces with one hundred of my brave troops."

This smaller attention, with the pen, was soon followed by a more serious one of arms. In the first months of the following year, (1635,) the Manchus made an inroad into the Provinces of China, much more dreadful than their former ones. Their booty, in gold, silver, stuffs and cattle, without reckoning a prodigious number of captives, of both sexes, was immense. Furniture, &c., and all goods and chattels, which could not be carried off, were thrown into the flames. They entirely ruined more than a hundred cities and towns, in such a manner, that the country looked like one vast desert. This barbarous destruction having been accomplished†, the Manchu Prince led back his troops into Leaotong, in order to complete a great scheme formed about a year previously, if the Tartar writers are worthy of credit, but of much earlier intention, according to Chinese testimony.

Although, Taytsong, had always affected to assume for himself the title of *Ti* or *Hwang Ti*, which is equivalent to that of *Emperor*, it had only been, as he declared by his own mouth, in order to alarm the Court of Pekin. His views had, hitherto, been limited to the object of having the independence of his own people, authentically and fully recognised, and a solid peace firmly established with the Chinese: but through the Conquests he had obtained, his ideas became more extended, his ambition took a new flight, and he seriously resolved to make himself, Emperor of China.

The Manchus, his subjects, had, as we have seen, a too powerful interest in the success of this enterprise, not to concur in it to their utmost; even the greater part of the Mongol Princes, long since gained over, by the merit and agreeable manners of Taytsong, fervently desired his elevation, and this elevation to the throne of China, was, also, for a large number of the Chinese, themselves, who had acknowledged him as their sovereign, the only method of retrieving their fortune, and, perhaps, of stifling many vain regrets. Thus, all seemed ready to strike the last blow against the dynasty of the Ming, by taking away from it a crown, the weight of which, it had no longer the ability to sustain.

However, as too palpable ambition is always hateful, it was necessary for the honor of Taytsong, that he should only appear to act in this by a foreign impulse. It was this motive that induced the Chiefs of the three nations, who had a common interest in this great project, to form a solemn deputation to the Prince, in order to invite him to assume the title, of *Emperor* of China.

Taytsong, at first seemed surprised at the proposition made to him, and far from quietly accepting an honor, which he ardently desired; he, on the contrary, refused it with an air of modesty, which really deceived no one. They therefore pressed it again upon him; they even insisted, which on such an occasion has never displeased. "Very well, you desire it," at length replied the Monarch, with the air of a man who accepts an offer against his own feelings, "I yield myself "to your persuasion, I am the Emperor "of China; if my younger brother, the "King of Corea‡, will also join you, and "acknowledge me, under that title."

The condition was joyfully accepted, and the same day, they resolved to write to the King of Corea, in order to obtain his suffrage, in favor of Taytsong. The following is the letter of the Manchu Chiefs.

The eight Princes of the Royal family of the Manchus, and the seventeen nobles of the Standard, to the King of Corea.

"It is, pursuant to the will of Heaven, (Tien,) and in order to conform to the circumstances of the age, that we have resolved to acknowledge our King, as Emperor of China. The past year, we urgently pressed him to take this august title, but it was in vain. This year, the Mongol Princes having resorted to the Court of Chinyang, we all united to prevail upon him to accord us this high satisfaction; He, at length, has given us hopes, and it is right that you should know it, King of Corea, both as regards your own interest, and ours."

"We have learned from old men, that the Empire was not always so united to one man, that it might not be given to others§. Hung Wo, the *Founder* of the dynasty of Ming, subjugated the whole *Empire*, but the Kins who reigned before the Yuen, only possessed a part of it."

"What greatly authorizes the step we have taken, is, that our Prince, as you well know, possesses rare virtues. His wisdom is admirable, his courage that of a hero, and his generosity unexampled."

"So many excellent qualities have gained him the hearts of his neighbours, and many of them have come to him, and of their own free will, have submitted to his rule: His States already extend to the East and North down to the Seas, and on the West as far as Tangou¶. How can we then refuse him a title, of which he is so worthy? And you King of Corea, will it be displeasing to you, to accord it him?

The letter of the Mongolian Princes is not less urgent; it is, in fact, so much more honorable for the Emperor elect, since, this Prince was not one of their nation, whom the sole estimation of his virtues had engaged to submit to him: it was thus written.

The Forty-nine Mongol Princes, to the King of Corea.

"It is a very great grief for us, after having enjoyed the benefits of the dynasty of the Ming, above two hundred years, that we have been compelled, at last, to declare against it."

The vexations of its Mandarins have, a long time, been so great, that we could bear them no longer, we have, therefore, united with the Manchus to recover ourselves from slavery: Seeing, also, that there is nothing but weakness amongst the Ming troops, nothing but deceit in their Mandarins, and certain signs from Heaven, (*Tien*,) to indicate to the nations that the years of this dynasty are on the verge of completion.

"In the King of the Manchus, on the contrary, we recognize, with pleasure, a kindly nature full of wisdom, a generous heart, and, so much prudence in affairs, that he always chooses the right side. The bravery of his soldiers has ever made him victorious over his enemies; all bend before him, and the people, charmed by his royal virtues, willingly submit to his laws.

How can we, after this, doubt that Heaven (Tien) has destined him to become our Master? Therefore, we have yielded ourselves up to him without reserve, resolved to employ our strength, and spill our blood in the service of this Monarch."

"It is some time since, we prayed him to assume the title of Emperor. Konkor** came last year, at the head of sixteen of his Princes, to Chinyang, to offer him the quivers of four-hundred-thousand Mongols. He would not, at that time, respond to the wishes of our nation; but when we again pressed our request upon him this year, he replied in these appropriate terms: My younger brother the King of Corea what will he think of it!"

We give you full information of the whole affair, we, the Mongol Princes, in order that you, King of Corea, may send to the Court of Chinyang some one of your Royal family, if you prefer not to come hither in your own person."

The King of Corea, was very far from intending to set out for the purpose of authorising, by his presence, the election of the New Emperor. Previously acquainted with the subject of the deputation of the two nations, he constantly refused to receive their deputies. It is said that Taytsong expected this refusal; but, by a stroke of policy, he purposely wished to cause a breach between the King of Corea and his Tartars, so that he might, when it suited his purpose, involve them in open war.

As for the condition of the consent of this Prince, a vassal of the Chinese Empire, it was looked upon as unattainable: Things had arrived at a point from which there was no retreating. Ah! what will the Chinese think of it, was publicly debated? What will the Corean himself think of it, if the Manchus and the Mongols should be restricted in their deliberations, by the wishes or caprice of so feeble a neighbour?

They, therefore, resolved to do without it. On the fifth day of the third moon, the representatives of the three nations Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese, went in great state to the Palace, each one with a petition in his hand. Taytsong having appeared, graciously received all these petitions; but having read them, he prayed the assembly to have the kindness to await until the eleventh day, set apart for a great sacrifice, which he intended to consecrate to Tien, to which they were invited.

The day having arrived, the Prince offered the sacrifice with much pomp. He distributed some portion of the victims amongst all the nobles; after which, he solemnly declared himself Emperor of the Tartars and Chinese, without further delay. He bestowed upon his dynasty the name of Tsing, and upon the years of his reign, that of Tsong-te. Ten days after, he named, from among the three nations, several Princes of the first, second and third order. *(To be continued.)*

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* The Chinese usually designate their country by the name of the reigning dynasty. So they formerly called China, the *Hing-kouei*, a name of the Ming or *Kingdom of Intelligence*; they have named it since the Tartar Conquest, *Tsing-kouei*, *Kingdom of the Tsing*, or *Kingdom of Purity*. The learned, in their petitions, ordinarily denominate China, as *Sheng-kouei*, *Supreme Kingdom*, or *Chong-kouei*, *Middle Kingdom*: a name derived from an idea that the ancient Chinese formed of the habitable earth. They imagined it to be an immense plane, the middle of which was charming and the outside borders frightful; China was the middle, and the rest of the world formed the dreary borders. The word, China, comes in all probability originally, from the dynasty of the Sin or Tsin, which reigned before the birth of Jesus Christ. One Emperor of this dynasty, having made some Conquests in India, afforded navigators the means of knowing his name, under the name of the Kingdom of Sin or Sina.

† How shall we reconcile these cruelties of the Tartars with the wise regulations formed, at the beginning of their war? the answer is easily found. Taytsong wearied of being moderate, would to God, that the Tartars were the only warriors, who have become tired of moderation, forgotten wisdom, and neglected to respect the rights of nations.

‡ What do the Manchu Princes mean to declare, by this assertion? Do they mean, that a nation, once attached by positive consent or tacit allowance, to a sovereign and his family, may, nevertheless, give itself another ruler? The maxim, as is evident, is false, directly contrary to the tranquillity of states, and positively contradicted this very day, in China, by the Manchu Princes now reigning.

§ This Hung Wo, was a Bonze, or the attendant on a Bonze, who made himself Emperor of China, after having driven out the Yuen.

‖ This sea must be that of Kamschatka which lies to the North of Manchuria.

¶ Tangou or Tangu is Thibet.

** Konkor was perhaps the most famous of the Mongol Princes, who inhabited the vicinity of the great lake of Kokonor or Honhonnor, towards the 37° of North Latitude, and the 117° of East Longitude, (from Paris.)

NINGPO.

The Chinese are continually making complaints of the piratical conduct of many of the Portuguese Lorchas engaged in convoying Junks on the Cheh-kiang and Fokien coasts, but it is not often that the wrongs perpetrated on inoffensive Chinese mariners become so manifest as in a very recent case. A Junk from Formosa fell in with a Lorcha, and a convoy of Junks and Boats. She was boarded by the Portuguese Captain, who pronounced her papers irregular, took possession of the vessel, ordered the owner of the cargo on board the Lorcha, and maltreated him, until, he consented to pay about 1,000 dollars for his release. To meet this demand, the poor Chinaman was obliged to put in at Shihpoo, and sell a part of his cargo at a great loss, partly because his goods were not wanted there, and partly because the pirate would take nothing but dollars. Besides this outrage, the Chinaman was compelled to pay for being *convoyed*, not having the money for this, this Captain took out a great part of his remaining cargo, and as the Lorcha, and the fleet were sailing for Ningpo, the Formosa Junk was not allowed to proceed with the rest. The Portuguese Captain kept by her with his guns pointed, until his convoy was out of the harbour, when he followed, leaving the poor Formosa merchant to find his way to Ningpo, as he best could. On the arrival of the latter, he applied to the English Consulate for redress, Mr. Hague ascertained from the pirate himself, that the foregoing circumstances, were all true and urged the Portuguese Captain to return the money. By the joint efforts of Mr. Hague, and the Che-heen some 200 dollars were returned to the complainant, whose losses are about 2,000 dollars: Authorities and people have such fears of Lorcha-men, generally, that this pirate will doubtless escape with impunity, returning no more money; whilst the native merchant not daring to return home is likely to commit suicide, when the affair will be forgotten, in the multiplicity of similar cases pretty sure to occur.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Barque *Monarch*, Captain Duff, cleared out for England, during the course of last week. In working out of the River in charge of the Chief Mate, she came athwart hawse of the *Mastiff*, Captain Anderson, receiving ship, at Woosung, carrying her away from her moorings with loss of Bower Anchor, chain, and other damage. Subsequently, whilst off the point of the South Bank, or entrance of the Woosung Anchorage in company with the *Euclee*, Captain Sutherland, both vessels at the time working out; the *Monarch*, being on the Port-tack, came into collision with the *Euclee*, then in stays off the starboard-tack causing considerable damage to the latter. Arrangements between the respective Commanders having failed, Protest was made by Captain Sutherland, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate office, against the Master and owners of the *Monarch* for damage incurred to the amount of 3[illegible] dollars.

The following Story was current at Marseilles sometime since. We extract it from *La Presse*:

A rich merchant, living at a city, we will not name, had a young clerk, for whom he took much interest. The youth was prudent, industrious, regular, and had by his decorous behaviour acquired the esteem of his patron. However, for some months past, the disposition of the young man had become gloomy; continual abstraction, to which business seemed quite irrelative, occupied his mind: his natural gaiety had quite disappeared.

These symptoms did not escape the intelligent solicitude of M. X..., in whose employ the hero of our tale was engaged. He undertook, therefore, to question the youth, and at last obtained from him a confession of what he had already suspected: the youth was in love, and the object of his attachment, of course, was a lovely, charming, young girl; (as such should always be, to inspire a genuine passion;) M. X...., was not the man to leave the confidence intrusted to him, incomplete; he was desirous to ascertain the object of so ardent a passion; but all that he could learn, was, that the young lady belonged to a family too rich to allow our hero to entertain the slightest hope, that a poor clerk, with a salary of 200 francs could ever obtain leave to address the charmer of his soul! But interposed M. X.., what of the young lady, does she know your love for her? Oh! yes. I am sure, that she shares my sentiments. Well then, what should prevent you carrying hero ff?

The young man was amazed—stunned—recovered from his surprise, the opportunity seemed too good to be lost!—Fortune all at once seemed to smile upon him; he probably felt secure that the partner of his hopes and fears would consent to the sudden elopement, his only objection seemed to arise from the lack of funds, of what Figaro calls the sinew of an intrigue.

If mere money, be the obstacle here,
It is but a small thing;—Be of good cheer!

So, in a manner, said M. X...., who presented the lover with a note for 500 francs. Here, my young friend, added he, fly, carry off your *inamorata*,—you may with these in hand, conceal yourselves, for a few days, from the search of your fair one's friends, and enjoy with your beautiful fugitive, the sweets of the honeymoon. In the meantime, I will endeavour to reconcile her relations, and bring the adventure to a successful issue. And now, whilst I think of it, our travelling clerk only returned yesterday, take his *cabriolet*, that will be the speediest mode of flight, without leaving any traces that may lead to discovery. The young man failed not to take advantage of the good feeling of his master, and having thanked him most heartily, he went off to execute the plan chalked out for him, carrying with him a blessing, and 500 francs from his generous patron.

The same evening, M. X...., sat down to table with the heartfelt satisfaction of having aided to complete the happiness of two beings, who appeared to him so worthy of it. However, one chair was vacant;—it was that of his daughter. She was called for, sought for every where; no tidings of her! A dreadful suspicion crossed the mind of M. X...., in truth, his advice had been taken, and had in fact, succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. M. X...., had nothing better for it, than to keep his promise, and to give to the intrigue so well planned by himself, the completion he had induced the parties to expect.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.

A. M. Peyrot, of Paris, about six months since, exhibited at his establishment, a clock, which is set in motion by electricity: at each movement of the pendulum, an electric spark is emitted. On the despatch of the December Mail, it had been exhibited above two months, and had gone with the utmost regularity.

It is believed, that it may, with the greatest advantage, be applied to public establishments, and railroads; as the electric current may be applied, that is used for the Electric Telegraph; and by having a dial plate and apparatus, that may be affixed at a small expense, in any public room, the identical time can be shown at any required number of stations, on the instant; whereby, any deviation or irregularity may be ascertained at every station, throughout a line of railroad.

If this may be accomplished, as it is asserted it may be, the same principle may, with equal facility, be carried out in towns, throughout the country; wherever, a line of Telegraphic electric wire is laid down.

Should this method be adopted, what extraordinary results may not be anticipated to flow from this novel application of a now well known principle?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
March 17	Eden	B. ship	513	Duncan	Port Phillip		Ballast	Captain.
,, 20	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Mar. 4	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
March 14	Royal Sovereign	B. schr.	204	Thomas	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
,, 15	Emperor of China	B. ship	485	Locke	London	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.
,, 17	Patria	Port. schr.	120	Tavares	Ningpo	Ballast	Order.
,, 16	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 19	Eden	B. ship	513	Duncan	Manila	Ballast	Captain.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albermarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Burkland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Mazeppa	Mar. 20	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	24th Instant

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Themson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 17, Monarch, *for* Cork.
,, 17, Eucles, ,, Amoy.
,, 17, Whitby, ,, Sydney.
,, 17, Emperor of China, ,, London.
,, 17, Sarah Boyd. (Am.) ,, Whampoa.
,, 17, Royal Sovereign, ,, Sydney.
,, 18, Patria, (Port.) ,, Ningpo.
,, 18, Island Queen, ,, Hongkong.
,, 19, Eden, ,, Manila.

The *Contest*, sailed on the 19th, on a Cruize, Her Majesty's Consul Rutherford Alcock, Esq., and F. Parish, Esq., accompanied the Hon'ble Captain John Spencer.

ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

Dec. 30, Mercurius, (Dut.) *from* Shanghae.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 17, Mercurius, (Dut.) *for* Batavia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From Hongkong.—Menam, Race Horse.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Corcyra.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals. Tons	Iron Tons
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Trent,	London	236	Sept. 20	1,865,000	..	..	576	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Success,	Liverpool	331	,, 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	260	..	..
Androklos,	London	378	Dec. 3	1,064,901	75,300	..	402	100	..	20	..
Duilius,	Liverpool	327	,, 10	1,783,792	806,571	..	2,219	800	71	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,316,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,293,611	190,755	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,356
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	...	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	283	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	25,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,114,107	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Oriental,	470	Jany. 19	Hongkong	139,000	& ..	..	139,000	13,000	41,000	6,000	120,000	2,000	2,000	184,000	323,000	..	..	3	..	..
Flying Dutchman,	274	,, 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Heroine,	140	,, 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,500	..
Antelope,	375	,, 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	32,000	..
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,163,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,464	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
7 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	944
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,308	19,373	15,560	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	354	,, 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,350	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Sumatra,	325	,, 28	London	296,723	20,581	..	..	..	317,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,304	145	..	..	..
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th March, 1851,				17,178,122	589,267	347,856	3,733	275,387	18,394,365	117,741	16,746	163,983	709,752	653,002	141,477	1,802,701	20,197,066	13,452	37,100	139	944

Cargoes per *John Bright*, *Livel'y* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	20
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 8th Jany., 1851,				3,376,201	39,782	14,160	3,430,143	2,846,014	184,283	1,020,611	422,165	599,545	372,968	5,445,586	8,875,729	239	37	22.40	884

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* and *Celestial* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season.	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,806	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,819,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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